

Further retreat or brought on a battle. The fact that Thomas has retired half across the State indicates that he is unable to meet Hood in the field. The latter has moved wherever he pleased. It is not probable that he will fight a battle with Hood in fortifications. He will simply follow the same routes at much less hazard and cost by turning Thomas's positions and thus compelling him either to fight in open field or retreat still farther. In continuing on with Brock's ridge operations in East Tennessee, we hope he will soon be able to expel the foe from the whole State, and set her people free again.

Hood's success, if Lincoln continue successful, will have the effect of alienating, through shame, many critics which should be absent from a sense of injustice. When Hood undertook his flank movement it was remarked by those who habitually detract from the President, and find fault with everything he does or allows, that it was precisely the maneuver that General Johnston had contemplated, and which he would have executed had he been undisturbed. In the success which at first attended it, they were careful to give Johnston the praise of the success, and to deride the plan of Hood; any one and every one except the President. It was fair, at least, to presume that a policy, the honor of which was thus disputed, was sanctioned by all these capable officers, and not to be held as a separate retreat, though against any one, and that it would be allowed with that want of success to which all military operations are exposed.

Sherman, after vainly attempting to stop Hood's movement, at last did what he could have done in the beginning, and find fault with everything he does or allows, after Hood had got in his rear. The road into Georgia was opened to him from the very first; it was only after a delay of weeks, and when Hood could in no other way be kept out of Tennessee, that he was allowed to proceed on his communications and strike for the Atlantic coast.

A movement which was possible from the first was in no manner commenced than those who had been so solicitous to deny to the President the merit of the maneuver, and to praise the general's rear, and to deride the plan, that movement was a great mistake, and forthwith poured upon him the whole blame. This is the note sounded at present by all the factious prints; by those that seem to have no desire to display even the slightest praise of the President, and to whom it is the pleasure to take observation of this volatile proceeding; volatile as to any fixedness of opinion, but strangely consistent in the determination to withhold from the President all credit for his policy, prosperous and to load him with blame for all that misadventure. This is the even-handed justice which many uniformly exhibit toward the eminent citizen who bears the heavy responsibilities of the chief magistracy. We hope that every considerate man will renounce such conduct with a stern disapproval.

If Hood, as we have said, shall continue successful, these attacks upon the President will cease of themselves, and will be changed into praises of Johnston or Beauregard, and then, when the result is decided, done, independent of results? Whether Hood's movement shall end in glory or defeat, we believe the truth to be this:—the conception was his own. His official superior, and his explanation, in their alarm, viewed the policy, and, without the least favor, granted, if success shall crown the movement; do not give the whole blame to the President, if alarm or disaster affect our spirits or grieve our ears. To judge righteous judgment is an obligation of conscience and of character, which no man can disregard, who wishes to be what honest citizens ought to think that he is.

From Kentucky and Tennessee—Arrival of Escaped Prisoners at Knoxville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. D. S. Stanley left here by the mailboat for his home, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, this afternoon. His wound is painful, but not dangerous, and Col. Scott, the Surgeon-General of Kentucky, expresses the opinion that he will be able to resume the service within fifteen or twenty days.

Yesterday the rolling stock of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, consisting of large numbers of trains, was ordered to Louisville. The order was countermanded today.

The passenger train from Nashville has arrived three hours behind time.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

The following named escaped prisoners have arrived here within the past three days: Captains A. Grant, 19th Wisconsin; A. S. Goodrich, New-York Cavalry; Lewis Nolin, 2d Delaware Artillery; A. Robbin, 3d Ohio. Lieutenants C. A. Brown, 1st Virginia Cavalry; C. B. Lewis, 1st New-York Dragoons; A. Powell, 42d Illinois; E. Gordon, 51st Indiana; J. H. Cowan, 1st Virginia Cavalry; J. M. Thornburg, Kentucky Infantry. Serjts. Moses Crow, 100th Pennsylvania; H. A. Scott, 21st Wisconsin, and C. F. Patton, 15th Connecticut. They escaped from different prisons, and at different dates, and have been from one to two months making their way hither, traveling night and day through the swamps, thickets and mountains, of the Carolinas and Georgia.

Orders of General Washburne and Canby.

St. LOUIS, Friday, December 2, 1864.

Gen. Washburne has promulgated an order requiring a tax of a half per cent a month to be levied and collected of all persons in Memphis who are in any way exempt from military duty, and hold trade permits. The tax will be upon the amount of business per month granted in the trade permit. The fund thus raised is to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the militia, and paying for a permanent guard for each regiment.

By order of Gen. Canby, the District of West Tennessee and Vicksburg has been formed into one command, under Major-Gen. Dana, with headquarters at Memphis.

Gen. Washburne has been assigned to the command of the post and district of Vicksburg, with its present limits.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

The steamer City of Cairo, from Memphis on the 30th ult., has arrived here. She brings thirty bales of cotton.

An expedition from Memphis to Osceola has returned having accomplished an eminent success.

Gen. Dana has ordered the traders in Vicksburg and Natchez to immediately ship North all grey cloth and cotton cards remaining in their hands, under the penalty of confiscation.

Fight with Deserters and Concepts at Timber Bridge, Pa.

MCCONSELLSBURG, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

A fight occurred at Timber Bridge yesterday, between a portion of Co. F, of the 201st Pennsylvania Mounted Infantry, and some delinquent conscripts and deserters congregated a shooting match.]

The soldiers advanced. Provost-Marshal Hoops went forward to hold a parley with the conscripts. They refused to listen, and immediately commenced to fire shots at him, none of which took effect.

The soldiers then opened fire, when a general fight ensued, lasting for about an hour.

The conscripts and deserters were finally driven over two hills, skirmishing being kept up the whole way.

The fighting was carried on principally in the woods. The casualties were slight.

The conscripts lost one man killed and two wounded. One wounded man was captured. The remainder being familiar with the country made good their escape into the mountains.

None of our men were injured.

More affairs of this kind may be speedily looked for, as it is determined to bring these outlaws to justice.

From New-Orleans.

The U. S. steamtransport Merrimac, Sampson, from New-Orleans Nov. 27, with 300 soldiers and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, arrived here on Sunday. On the 27th ult., at noon, met the steamer Guiding Star in the river at the Quarantine Station. Outside the Bar passed the bark Genesee, and ship R. C. Winthrop, the latter ground, Nov. 29th. Evan Evans of Waterville, Conn., belonging to Degaroff's Company of the 3rd, died and was buried at sea. The following is a list of her passenger: Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Denning, Capt. Milford, Lieut. Pittie, Lieut. McIntosh, Capt. R. H. B. Shaw, A. A. Harey, Davis, P. H. Webster, P. W. Abbott, A. H. Colt, Col. Alexander, Col. Beman, Major Ferguson, Major Jerry, Major White, Major H. B. Shaw, Major J. B. Shaw, A. A. Harey, John Manning, Dr. R. H. Meane, Lieut. J. R. Moore.

We are indebted to purser Green, of steamship Merrimac, for favors.

The steamer Ariel from New-York and Oriental from Boston arrived in New-Orleans on the 26th.

The New-Orleans cotton market was unsettled, and \$1.25 was refused for middling.

Thirteen of the one-hundred barrels of our first trans-shipment to the North, arrived at New-Orleans from the West on the 26th ult.

Haywood & South Carolina Cavalry were killed. The remainder fled back to the river.

THE PASSAGE OF THE OCEENEE EXPECTED.

From The Savannah Republican, Nov. 24.

Yesterday an official dispatch was received here stating that the enemy, with a large force, had flanked General Wayne at George bridge, Central Railroad, and compelled him to withdraw his forces at Bull's ferry some four miles below the bridge. This was most welcome news, and produced many long faces.

ENEMY FORCES DRIVEN BACK ACROSS THE OCEENEE

From The Savannah Republican, Nov. 25.

At a late hour last night, however, we were favored with the following dispatch to Gen. Hardee who is now in the city, containing the cheering news that the enemy had been repulsed and driven across the river. All honor to our gallant young townsman!

Lieutenant General Hardee, Savannah—Major Hartbridge has driven the enemy back across the Oconee river. General Wayne has returned to the bridge and opened the office there.

J. BRENNER, Superintendent.

[George bridge, alluded to above, spans the Oconee river on the line of the Georgia Central Railroad, 10 miles west from Savannah and about 20 miles south-east of Milledgeville.]

PREDICTIONS IN AUGUSTA.

From The Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 26.

Some little gloom and apprehension prevailed yesterday morning in consequence of sundry rumors to the effect that dispatches had been received in the city announcing the passage of the Oconee, near its mouth, by Sherman's army. It is likewise reported, advancing in the direction of Augusta.

It was thought that the two columns of the enemy would combine at or near Sparta and move on Warrenton, striking thence by the Tallapoosa road, and furthermore, it was much feared that they would reach the city, which leads to this. The recent rain, however, have, nearly made the country between Warrenton and Sparta more universal, and it is almost impossible to suppose the troops of anything else through such obstructions.

WHEELER CAPTURES KILPATRICK'S BATT.

From The Richmond Wig, Dec. 1.

We received last night at a late hour positive information that Wheeler has had two engagements with the cavalry of Sherman's army, in both of which he was equally victorious.

The first was at a place known as Kilpatrick's, who was in command, but unfortunately the head of the oxen was not in it.

SHERMAN MOVING GRADUALLY TOWARD THE COAST.

From The Richmond Whip, Dec. 3.

The news from the Georgia frontier yesterday shows that Sherman is gradually reaching the coast, but in what direction he retreats from staying. So far as we can learn he has met with no serious opposition since the repulse at Oconee, but efforts are being made to "break him off," the success of which will be developed.

THE MAIN BODY AT SAUNDERSVILLE ON THE 24TH.

From The Savannah Republican, Nov. 25.

The main body of Sherman's army was reported yesterday to be about thirteen miles west of Saundersville, and coming forward rapidly, spreading developments.

HOWARD'S COLUMN AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

From The Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 25.

The Yankee force that captured Milledgeville remained there up to yesterday evening. They had burned the State House, Brown's Hotel and the Pennsylvania Hotel. A small quantity of fixed ammunition fell into their hands.

SLOCUM'S CORPS ON THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From The Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 25.

We learned yesterday from Slocum's Corps, which has been operating on the Georgia Road up to the night of the 23d. At that time but eleven Yankees had crossed the river, and of this number seven have been captured. Slocum's entire column has gone down to the sea by Augusta, and, slipping between it and Mason, plunged toward the sea by Savannah or Brunswick.

THE COUNTRY IN WHICH SHERMAN NOW IS.

From The Savannah Republican, Nov. 25.

The "Georgia Road" above named, is a railroad that leads from Augusta to Atlanta. This road also crosses the Oconee River at a point about six miles east of Milledgeville, and about thirty miles west of Augusta. "The country between Warrenton and Sparta," spoken of above as "one universal bog," lies on both sides of the Oconee River, a considerable stream which flows parallel to the Oconee, and the latter runs to the sea by Augusta, and, slipping between it and Mason, plunges toward the sea by Savannah or Brunswick.

The army of Sherman came down from Atlanta, between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee rivers, the two streams which, a hundred miles apart, flow into the Atlantic Ocean. The general direction of these rivers is southwest. The Ocmulgee is the more westerly. Mason is on the west bank of the Ocmulgee, so that to occupy it, Sherman would have had to cross that stream. He did not do so, and he did not cross the Oconee. He intercepted so successfully its occupation. A march upon Savannah or Augusta implies the crossing of both the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. It is along the crossing of the former to which the Confederates are concentrating. Both rivers must be avoided, and an intermediate line leading to Charleston be adopted, it will involve the crossing also of the Savannah, the Combahee and the Edisto rivers, beside numerous smaller streams.

THE PLEET OFF BEAUFORT PREPARING TO RE-CEIVE SHERMAN.

From The Charleston Mercury, Dec. 1.

Official intelligence of Sheridan's movements and present whereabouts was received here yesterday by telegraph, but, as it is, possibly, a little ahead of the Georgia newspapers, it had, perhaps, better not be mentioned. It can, however, do no harm to state that the enemy's force, consisting of about twenty thousand men, five miles north-east of Savannah and about fifty miles north-west of Charleston.

PREPARING TO ATTACK CHARLOTTE.

From The Charleston Mercury, Nov. 24.

Silence has reigned over the city for several days, and the fleet of iron-clads, in position on Port Royal Island some forty pieces of heavy ordnance, bearing Sheridan's land and Fort Sumter. They are busy in mortar mounting and preparations, and have brigade drills. They have buoyed out Bull's Bay, far to the northward. They have drilled the fleet. The monitors, the frigates, the gunboats and the torpedo boats, the transports, the Port Royal, South Carolina, which is thirty-five miles north-east of Savannah and about fifty miles north-west of Charleston.

PREPARING TO ATTACK CHARLOTTE.

From The Charleston Mercury, Nov. 24.

A large fleet is now assembled at Port Royal, Tybee and Doboy, no doubt in preparation for Sherman's arrival. Thus are they prepared to meet him at all points, showing perfect confidence in the success of their operations.

As regards Sherman's expedition through Georgia to the coast, which the Yankees pronounce a great military achievement, even after their great defeat, we hold them to be no longer able to attempt it. If they were to succeed in penetrating to the coast, what will be the advantage? Neither Savannah nor Charleston is of any strategic importance to the Federals, and should the Federals incur the expense of repairing the damage in Lincoln, and stand ready to keep him there. He would have a ready water communication for his supplies, but wherein would his advantages differ from those of the Federal commanders who have foolishly neglected them? The Federals are now in the greatest heart of the country would still be intact, and the "Rebellion," instead of being "crushed out," would only be concentrated, and ready for more decisive blows. It is, therefore, such a waste of money and blood to send the Federal southern liberty, nor annexe the sturdy arms that are bared in its defense. Our great trouble has been in this want of multiplicity of points to be defended. It has scattered our forces, and left us weak at every point. If we were to concentrate our forces in the interior, they would be stronger than ever before, and bid defiance to all the arts of their foes.

SAVANNAH THE POINT AIMED AT.

From The Savannah News.

Sherman, instead of attempting to reach the coast at Beaufort, is aiming for Savannah. Of course we cannot tell with any degree of certainty at what point he designs to reach the coast till his plans are more fully developed, but to our mind his aim is clearly indicated. He is aiming for Savannah. He is aiming for Savannah. His army is whipped, routed, demoralized or captured, he will reach here. This, however, can, and will be prevented if the men of the State rally in response to the call of Governor Brown as they have done in the past, and if they are ready to fight with our forces aimed at home where they are. Suffice to say that if the men still let at home will now act, and send their help we shall be able to prevent them from reaching the coast.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

The Steamship North Star Safe—An Expedition to Pocotaligo Bridge—Reported Capture of the Position and Large Quantities of Cotton—Destruction of the Blockade Runner Beatrice.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Captain Wotton, from Hilton Head, S. C., November 30, arrived at this port on Saturday.

Turkey Thomas McManus will accept our thanks for favors.

The steamship *North Star*, Captain Jones, from Annapolis, arrived at Hilton Head November 28, short of coal, having in tow her convey, the United States steam gunboat *Augusta*, which vessel broke her piston-rod four hundred miles to the eastward of that port. Captain Jones expected to receive a sufficient quantity of coal on board by noon of the last inst., and would the sail for New-York.

The *North Star* has on freight \$300,000 in specie, mail and one hundred and eighty-one prisoners. Among her passengers are ex-Senator Latham and Judge Field of the United States Supreme Court.

Franz W. Rice, esq., United States Consul at Annapolis, who arrived at Port Royal on the *North Star* on business with the State Department connected with the Salvador pirates, came passenger on the *Fulton*.

Mr. Galen H. Osborne, correspondent of *The New York Herald*, died at Port Royal on the evening of November 29.

CAPTURE OF POCOTALIGO BRIDGE.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

For some days, by order of the military authorities at this point, the publication of newspapers has been prohibited, in view of an expedition which was organizing for operations in the interior.

Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, Major General J. G. Foster, commanding the department of the South, sailed from Port Royal and proceeded up Broad River to Boyd's Point, five miles below Pocotaligo bridge.

Upon his arrival there the General ordered the disembarkation of his forces and succeeded in effecting a landing without opposition.

After landing and forming his column the General ordered the troops to advance. General J. P. Hatch with his command, led the van, and General Potter brought up the rear with his reserve corps.

The column had moved but a short distance when the advance detachment encountered several Rebel pickets and after some successful maneuvering and a spirited charge captured the entire number.

The latest information received here from the scene of operations is to the effect that Gen. Foster made an immediate attack on Pocotaligo bridge, and after a sharp fight succeeded in capturing it, obliging the garrison to evacuate summarily and hastily.

By the capture of the bridge large quantities of cotton fell into the hands of our forces. For want of sufficient transportation the cotton is being destroyed.

Two former attempts have been made upon this position, but so persistent was the opposition of the rebels that both were abandoned. In the present instance General Foster has succeeded in its capture without the loss of a single man.

Destruction of a Blockade-Runner.

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

On Sunday night last the iron steamer *Beatrice*, from Nassau, with an assorted cargo, was driven upon the northern side of the shoal of Drunken Dick and destroyed, while trying to run into Charleston. She was discovered, fired upon and hit three times by our blockading vessels outside the bar; and no sooner had she run the gauntlet of these outside blockaders than she encountered our monitors, tugs and picket-boats inside the bar, by which she was completely disabled. The firing on our side was very effective—frightening the officers and crew of the *Beatrice* very much, so that they cried again and again, "We are aground; come and take us."

Acting Master Gifford, chief of scouts, with two large launches and two other boats, then boarded the prize, took such articles as could be readily seized, and set her on fire, bringing with him, on his return, thirty of her crew. The captain and about a dozen of his officers and crew had previously escaped to Sullivan's Island, the batteries of which had once opened fire on the *Beatrice*, and thus actually aided our vessels and our batteries on Morris Island in the work of destruction.

The *Beatrice* is a ship of about five hundred tons burden, with her cargo, about \$250,000.

One of the crews of the *Beatrice* was also a freeman on board the *Forta*, the blockade-runner which was destroyed on the same shoal about a month since. He seems to be discouraged by his ill success, and says he shall try some other business to get his living by. The fact is, it is no easy thing to get into Charleston now, though it is said two vessels have run in and one has run out within the last month.

One of the last that went in was the *Fox*, an old offender, which was seen by the *Wassau* and by the *Mingo*, and it is said she has not yet been destroyed by the captain of the *Mingo* but has done his duty. At any rate the Admiral has ordered a court of inquiry consisting of Captain Green, Captain Luce and Judge Adlai Coville, to investigate his conduct.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Bertha.

SAVANNAH RIVER, GA., Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

On the morning of the 26th, at daylight, the chief officer of the General Lyon observed on the south side of the river a schooner, painted lead color, and acting very strangely. By watching her movements suspicion was awakened that she was a blockade-runner. After consulting with the captain (Ward) a boat was lowered, and Mr. Hayden, with four men, started toward the suspicious craft. When alongside she was hailed, and receiving no reply the officer and men boarded her. Upon examination she proved to be the schooner *Bertha*, of Nassau, N. P., cleared for St. Johns, N. B., loaded with contraband goods. There being one on board, Mr. Hayden assumed charge and anchored her in the stream, beyond rifle shot from the shore.

The *Bertha* is almost a new vessel, of about sixty tons, and has a valuable cargo, besides a good sail on board. She had run by Fort Pulaski, and, having discovered the flag of truce fleet, came to the conclusion they were gunboats come to capture Savannah, and accordingly scudded in confusion, leaving everything behind.

Mr. Hayden deserves much credit for his vigilance and success. Upon consultation with Col. Mefford, by his orders the schooner was towed to Hilton Head by the steamer *Eliza Hancock*.

Return of Col. Yorke's Expedition—Heavy Capture of Rebel Arms.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

The steamer *Lima*, from Memphis on the evening of the 24th inst., has arrived here, and reports that Col. Yorke's expedition had returned to Memphis having succeeded in capturing 900 stand of arms and accoutrements, which were on the way from Selma, Ala., to Gen. Price.

The steamer *Continental* sank at Devil's Island in the Mississippi River this morning. No particulars have been received as yet.

Capture of Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

The steamer *Belle* of Memphis arrived here last evening with 63 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

An expedition from Memphis, under Col. Karge, captured on the 30th of November forty of Lyle's and Adams's men, fifteen miles from Memphis, on the Arkansas side of the river. Among the prisoners are three Rebel captains, a lieutenant, Brigadier General Adams and an assistant.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FRANKLIN

THOMAS CONCENTRATED AT NASHVILLE

EAST TENNESSEE TO BE DEVASTATED

Official From Gen. Thomas's Army.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1864.
The latest official information from the army of General Thomas is, that he has so concentrated his forces at the fortifications of Nashville, as to be prepared for any movement which General Hood may venture to make.

Further Facts About the Fight.
NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 3, 1864.
Gen. Wood succeeds Gen. Stanley in command of the Fourth Corps, Gen. Stanley being unable to take the field, his desperate bravery at the fight at Franklin mainly contributing to turn what threatened to be a disastrous repulse into a most glorious victory.
When part of Gen. Stanley's command, and ran away before the charge of the Rebels, he rushed to the front had a horse shot under him and was himself wounded, yet still he led on the charge, waving his hat in the air and calling on his men to follow him.
He succeeded in rallying his faltering troops, repelling seven successive charges made by the Rebels.
Col. Opdyke, of the 125th Ohio, commanding a brigade, specially distinguished himself in the engagement.
Col. Schofield, a brother to Gen. Schofield, and his chief of Artillery, distinguished himself by the admirable positions in which he placed the Artillery and the manner in which he fought.
The great importance of the victory at Franklin cannot be over estimated, as it checked Gen. Hood's onward course, and gave the Unionists time to make all preparations to meet him.
Generals Schofield and Stanley command Corps in full.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 3, 1864.
There has been slight skirmishing between the Rebels and the Rebel cavalry all day.
A complete line of intrenchments encircle the city.
A portion of our cavalry force encountered the Rebels cavalry three miles from this city on the Franklin pike.
The Rebels could be plainly seen advancing toward them. Our troops then retired toward the city.
Night coming on, but few occasional shots were fired.
It is rumored that Gen. Hood is endeavoring to cross the Cumberland River with a large cavalry force.
Many experienced officers predict a heavy engagement to-morrow.
Our forces occupy lines around the city, and are in line-of-battle.
Three soldiers were shot and killed by the guards in the streets of the city this evening. Their names are Arthur L. Chesay of the Eighth Kansas, John McCarty of the Thirtieth Indiana, and Joseph Brunt of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, TUES., Dec. 4, 1864.
No new developments have taken place to-day, except that our army still occupies the city on the south-east, its wings resting on the Cumberland River. The enemy's lines are clearly to be seen from high points in the suburbs and from the Capitol. They are intrenching themselves in a south-western direction about three miles from the city. During the day heavy skirmishing occurred on our left and progressed along the lines to the center. Many persons witnessed the cannonading. Along the right of our lines nothing of importance transpired to-day.
The general opinion is that Hood will attack the Union forces in front of Nashville.
A Union cavalry force has patroled the north bank of the river, at the ferds to prevent cavalry from crossing as numerous unsuccessful attempts have been made by them to cross since the last inst.
Johnsontown has been evacuated and the road has been interrupted, and part of the trains from there are advancing to this point by land.
It is rumored here to-day that Forrest has placed a pontoon bridge across the river above the city, and that Marmaduke has occupied Johnsonville. Both are without foundation.
The first block house on the Chattanooga Road, four miles from the city, defended by negroes, commanded by Col. Johnson, of the colored infantry, who surrendered Dalton, Ga., and was paroled, held out until this afternoon, when they surrendered. Col. Johnson and a portion of his men escaping on a train, the remainder were captured. The train was fired into. Several jumped from the train into the river and escaped. Col. Johnson among them, who is in the city tonight.
A reconnoitering party sent Thursday, returned to-day, having gone 80 miles up the river. They report that no Rebels were seen or heard of crossing the River and none appeared along the banks.
A Rebel deserter, who came in to-day, reports that Gen. S. D. Lee published an order to his men Friday morning, complimenting them on their bravery, devotion, &c., thanking them for the victory won at Franklin, and assuring them that if true to themselves now in front of Nashville, they would be soon enabled to enter and take possession of a vast amount of stores contained there.
Two prisoners were brought in to-day. Lieut. Hickman 9th Tennessee cavalry, four miles from the city and C. H. Gandy of Ford's 48th Georgia Infantry.
The water on the shoals is nine feet deep and still rising.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1864.
The correspondent of *The Gazette*, writing from Nashville, gives the following particulars of the battle of Franklin, Tennessee:
The plan of the battle was very simple. We had a time in fact, to get up a complete plan, as the enemy pressed us too sorely, and obliged us to fight him.
The original plan was to withdraw the force of General Schofield until the meeting of our reinforcements and then give battle in the vicinity of Nashville; but the over-zealous Rebels pressed us too hard, and, when Schofield perceived he could not avoid a contest, he drew up his little army in line of battle in front of Franklin.
At half-past three the assault was commenced by the Rebels. Cheatham's corps was on the right, Stewart on the left, and S. D. Lee's in reserve, on the centre.
Cheatham threw his whole corps on Wagner's division with great impetuosity, and after an hour's desperate fighting, he pushed Wagner back on our second line, where Wagner's men became mingled with those of Cox's and Ruger's, on our left and centre.
The Rebels, encouraged by their success in driving back Wagner, with loud cheers advanced on our second line.
Their order of advance was very peculiar—a semicircle of two regiments deep extending all around our lines, and behind each alternate regiment was placed four others, so that the assaulting columns were six regiments deep.
Gen. Hood appeared about four o'clock p. m. at the head of his command, and pointing toward our line said: "Break those lines, boys, and you have finished them."
The Rebels, encouraged by their success in driving back Wagner, with loud cheers advanced on our second line.

the war in Tennessee. Break them, and there would be nothing to oppose your march from Nashville to Ohio River."

Loud and ringing cheers answered the words of a Rebel leader, while the whole space in front of our line was crisscrossed with the advancing enemy.

Capt. Lyman, commanding an artillery brigade in the Fourth Corps, had placed his batteries in most favorable positions, and from these storms of shot and shell were hurled into the charging Rebel ranks.

With the most reckless bravery still the Rebels rushed on, and when within a few hundred yards of our workmen boys opened upon them so terrible a fire of artillery, that it seemed as if it were impossible for anything to live before it.

But no wavering was perceived in those advance Rebel lines. On they came to the very parapets of our works, and stuck their bayonets under the logs on our battlements.

On the Columbus pike the pressure upon our lines was so great that some of Cox's and Wagner's men temporarily gave way.

Up to this time the brigade commanded by Col. O'Byrke, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, had been held in reserve.

Col. O'Byrke, by the orders of Gen. Stanley, rushed forward with his brigade to restore our broken line. The Rebels who had crawled over our works, who had broken away but a moment before, rallied and attacked the enemy on the flank, while O'Byrke charged on a front.

A desperate hand to hand fight ensued with bayonets and the butt end of muskets.

A hundred Rebels were captured here and the line was restored.

For two hours and a half the battle now raged along our lines.

The men of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps fought with each other in bravery.

Riley's Brigade of the Twenty-third Corps failed to cover the ground in front of it with Rebel dead.

The Rebel Gen. Adams was killed. He and his horse fell into a ditch in front of the One-hundred-and-fourth Ohio.

Seventeen distinct attacks of the enemy were repelled.

At dusk the Rebels were repulsed at all points, but the firing did not cease until 9 o'clock at night.

At least 5,000 Rebels were killed, wounded and captured, while our loss will probably reach 1,500.

We have taken from the enemy thirty flags, some regiments, among them the Seventy-third Ohio, taking half a dozen each.

General Schofield directed the battle from the fort on the north bank of the stream, where the heavy guns and the batteries of the Twenty-third Corps were placed, which did great service in damaging the enemy's right wing.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1864.

The enemy has been wary to day and has demonstrated with great caution against our outer line, but is carefully constructed and extends from river to river with a radius of two and a half miles from the capital on the roads south of the city.

The enemy's cavalry have been in plain view all day on the Franklin pike.

Just before dusk our cavalry pushed out toward the enemy's line, causing him to retire.

Afterward the Rebels were reinforced. They took up their own line at once, and threw out skirmishers.

Some skirmishing subsequently occurred, neither party sustaining any loss.

No Rebel infantry has yet been developed.

Some firing occurred this afternoon on the left. On a few shots were fired.

The defenses are being hourly strengthened, and preparations need be felt for the safety of the city.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

The Journal of this city has the following:

A letter from Nashville states that on Wednesday evening Capt. Jones' brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Fourteenth Illinois, the Seventh Ohio, the Fifteenth and the Eighth Michigan cavalry regiments, was surrounded by the Rebels and only escaped by the most desperate fighting. They cut their way through the Rebel lines and found General Thomas in the rear at Franklin.

The same evening a train of cars was captured by the Rebels at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

All citizens in Nashville engaged in no ostensible business have been ordered to leave the city.

Six hundred and ninety-one Rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Thomas in the battle of Franklin, arrived here last night on the train from Nashville. They will be sent forward to Camp Douglas as rapidly as possible in order to make room in the military prisons here for further captures that may be made.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

Yesterday the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was ordered hitler. To-day the order was countermanded.

A street rumor represents that the Union forces were repulsed at Clarksville to day. The story grew out of a dash of the Rebels into Gallatin yesterday, where they captured about 200 head of bees. Our forces are pursuing, and will probably capture the raiders.

Latest from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

The enemy developed a regular line of battle about two miles from our works, between the Franklin and Hardin pikes. Our batteries opened about two o'clock. The Rebel lines did not advance. There has been skirmishing all the evening, the enemy fortifying along our front. There are indications that there will be a fight to-morrow.

Riley's brigade, which captured eighteen flags at Franklin, belongs to the 4th Division of Schofield's Corps, not to the 4th Corps, as erroneously stated. The brigade particularly distinguished itself in the fight. Have seen the flags, bloody and torn, displayed in front of Gen. Schofield's quarters.

The fullest security is felt in Nashville.

Accounts from Rebel Sources.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.
KAST TENNESSEE TO BE DEVIATED.
MOSTLY CREEK, NOV. 28.
Via JONESBORO, NOV. 30, 1864.

Gen. Sherman has ordered that every house in East Tennessee be burned, and the country desolated. From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 1.

A meeting of Union citizens was held in Knoxville, of which they notified Sherman, but he refused to rescind the order.

This information is derived from Union citizens from Knoxville. There is great excitement among the people.

Current rumors say that Cumberland Gap is evacuated, and that the troops have gone to Knoxville.

From The Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 1.

Intelligence has been received here that Sherman has issued an order relative to East Tennessee similar to that issued by Grant to Sheridan in the Valley. He has directed that the country be generally devastated, sparing neither houses, barns, stock, grain, nor anything else.

A meeting of Union citizens was held in Knoxville, at which a protest against this barbarism was adopted and forwarded to Sherman. He paid no attention to it. The Yankees can only carry out this order by coming from near there to the Virginia line.

HOOD'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST NASHVILLE.
From The Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 1.

Hood's campaign into Tennessee is wearing an aspect of activity and promise. According to the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 1, the 27th, driven his men north of the Duck river; and the Forrest was on a flank movement against their communications with Nashville, which has doubtless ere this compelled them to